Supreme Court, U.S.
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No. _____

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel. JOHN DALE HANSEN

Petitioners,

v.

CARGILL, INC., LESLIE SALT CO., REAL ESTATE DYNAMICS, INC., and CRAIG D. HUNGERFORD

Respondents.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari
To the United States Court of Appeals
For the Ninth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. WHETHER COURT RULES THAT AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF UNPUBLISHED OPINIONS THAT MAY NOT BE CITED AS PRECEDENT CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE III OF THE CONSTITUTION.

2. WHETHER A PRIVATE CITIZEN "WATCHDOG" GROUP MAY INDEPENDENTLY UTILIZE THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT AS A TOOL TO COMBAT SWEETHEART GOVERNMENT LAND DEALS (*I.E.*, WHETHER "RELATOR" STATUS IS LIMITED TO EMPLOYEES OF THE WRONGDOER AND THE GOVERNMENT).

3. WHETHER THE USE OF UNLAWFUL "PUBLIC INTEREST VALUE" (NON-MARKET VALUE) APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY IN A GOVERNMENT LAND TRANSACTION, WHEN COUPLED WITH A CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, GIVE RISE TO A "FALSE CERTIFICATION COMPLIANCE" OF ACTION UNDER THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT.

4. WHETHER PRE-LAWSUIT STATEMENTS BY THE RELATOR TO THE NEWS MEDIA REGARDING THE ALLEGED FRAUD SUFFICIENT TO TRIGGER THE "PUBLIC DISCLOSURE" BAR OF THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT, OR INSTEAD ARE STATEMENTS PROTECTED BY THE "ORIGINAL SOURCE" PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

5. WHETHER THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT 1986 AMENDMENTS ENVISIONS "ORIGINAL SOURCE" STATUS BEING DENIED BASED UPON A RELATOR HAVING SOME, BUT *NOT ALL*, THE INFORMATION RELATED TO THE FALSE CLAIM.

LIST OF PARTIES

United States of America, *ex rel.* John Dale Hansen
State of California, *ex rel.* John Dale Hansen
Cargill, Inc.
Leslie Salt Co.
Real Estate Dynamics, Inc.
Craig D. Hungerford

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner, John Dale Hansen, respectfully prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment and opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit entered on January 22, 2002, and the order denying petition for rehearing and rehearing *en banc* entered on April 23, 2002.

OPINIONS BELOW

United States ex rel. Hansen v. Cargill, et al., 107 F. Supp. 2d 1172 (N.D. Cal. 2000), reprinted in the appendix, App. 1.

United States ex rel. Hansen v. Cargill, et al., unpublished Memorandum Opinion, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Filed January 22, 2002, reprinted in the appendix. App. 31.

United States ex rel. Hansen v. Cargill, et al., Unpublished Order Denying Request for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Filed April 23, 2002, reprinted in the appendix, App. 34.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The final judgment of the court of appeals was entered on April 23, 2002. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1). This case presents: a constitutional issue (see, *e.g., Edenfield v. Fane,* 507 US 761, 763 (1993)); several significant issues of public policy (see, *e.g., Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.,* 509 US 579, 585 (1993)); and interpretation of a federal statute (See, *e.g., Hazen Paper Co. v. Biggins,* 507 US 604, 608 (1993)).

CONSTITUTIONAL, STATUTORY, AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution, Article III (specifically the principle of *stare decisis* underlying Article III).

FRAP Rule 36-4, 36-5 and 36-6, and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Circuit Rule 36-2, 36-3 and 36-4 (addressing nonpublication of decisions, and prohibition against nonpublished decisions counting as precedent).

False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§3729, *et seq.,* specifically 31 U.S.C. §§3730(e)(4)(A) ("public disclosure" bar) and 31 U.S.C. §3730(e)(4)(B) ("original source" exception to the "public disclosure" bar).

1992 Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions ("UASFLA") (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Printing Office, 1992), §A-3, p. 8; Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP); Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 ("FIRREA"), 12 U.S.C. §§1441a-1 *et seq.*; 55 FR 34228-34229; and 49 CFR §§24.4(a), 24.103(a), 24.103(b)(6), and 24.104(a)-(b). (Regulations and standards prohibiting the use of non-market value appraisal methodology in federal land transactions.)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This is a case about the Government paying $10 million for real estate that no longer has any commercial use and is worth nothing or next to nothing.

Respondents, via an unlawful non-market-value appraisal full of false and fraudulent claims, managed to unload upon the taxpayer an industrial waste dump. Cargill had a salt manufacturing business for decades in which it essentially never carried off its trash — the bittern byproduct of salt production via evaporation ponds. After this waste had piled up in gargantuan amounts, ruining thousands of acres of pristine marsh, Cargill managed to effect a sweetheart land deal, unloading onto the taxpayer these millions of tons of gray-white muck, and, doing one better, managed to

have the taxpayer pay for the privilege by forking over $10 million.

This case represents the first attempted application of the False Claims Act *qui tam* provisions (31 U.S.C. §§3729, et seq.) to the arena of appraisal standards fraud in conservation land acquisitions. Numerous Inspector General audit reports and GAO investigations have surfaced in the last ten years addressing the problem of conservation land acquisition fraud. This is an area of fraud that not long ago came to the public's attention largely as a result of the savings and loan scandal – the most expensive fraud ever perpetrated upon the American taxpayer.

Relator John Dale Hansen, President of a California nonprofit citizen watchdog group known as "Integrity in Natural Resources," filed suit challenging the use of unlawful "public interest value" (non-market-value) appraisal methodology and other false claims to effect sweetheart land deals with government entities.

It is uncontroverted that Relator Hansen drew upon his own labors, working for many years as an unpaid volunteer, side-by-side with members of the Shell Oil Spill Litigation Settlement Trustee Committee, the quasi-government entity that was duped into paying out the $10 million to purchase the virtually worthless industrial waste ponds. Citizen watchdogs were even invited in to monitor the subject transaction, and were even given formal recognition as the "Napa Marsh Advisory Committee." Hansen worked hand-in-hand with four members of such Advisory Committee.

Relator Hansen conducted years of work to determine whether the appraisal submitted by Cargill was fraudulent. As part of that effort, aside from working side by side with government employees, Mr. Hansen, totally on his own, retained John Donald Dorchester, one of the nation's preeminent appraisal standards experts, to review the Cargill appraisal. Mr. Dorchester is the former president and current board member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, the functional equivalent of the American Bar Association in the appraisal community. He is world-renowned. Mr. Dorchester, in his appraisal review, did not mince words – he found that, on critical matters, the Cargill appraisal was *"grossly misleading," "misleading," "evasive,"* and *"contained material omissions."*

Yet, the district court opinion, fully embraced by the court of appeals panel, dismisses the import of the Dorchester appraisal review with the following words: "Moreover, Hansen's appraisal [s.i.c. – should be "appraisal review"] is not, in any event, evidence of fraud. It is evidence only that the property may have a different appraised value when one evaluates it under a method other than public interest value." The District court was *fundamentally wrong* in its characterization of the Dorchester appraisal review, and in its conclusion that it does not evidence fraud.

The basis for the District court's dismissal of this case, and for the Court of appeals panel's affirmance, was that the false claims had been publicly disclosed by

Hansen prior to his bringing the lawsuit, and that Hansen did not have "firsthand knowledge" to be an original source under 31 U.S.C. §3730(e)(4)(A).

The panel finding that there was a "public disclosure" of the alleged false claims, however, is mistaken, because it is uncontroverted that literally all such disclosures by the news media were by the Relator. There is no evidence challenging Relator Hansen's evidence that the news media stories were effected solely by Mr. Hansen, himself.

The "public disclosure" bar was enacted to *prevent parasitism* — not to serve as a means of discouraging a whistleblower from talking to the news media in a country with a free press, or of disqualifying an individual from *qui tam* whistleblower status by virtue of him not being on the payroll of the defrauded agency or one of the companies perpetuating the fraud.

By "original source," the Act attempts to limit relators to individuals who are coming forward with information assembled as a result of their own labors, rather than individuals who are parasitically attempting to capitalize upon the labors of others. Congress' intent behind enactment of the 31 U.S.C. §3730(e)(4)(A) "public disclosure" bar was related to several *qui tam* actions historically having been brought by private citizens based on criminal indictments brought by the Government, mostly alleging World War II defense procurement fraud. *See, e.g., Marcus v. Hess*, 317 U.S. 537 (1943). In each such case, there was concern that the relator was not blowing the whistle at all; that he was

bringing no information of his own to the suit; and that he was thereby thwarting the spirit of the Act. *The appropriate analysis is whether the private relator "had actually performed an independent investigation or merely copied a criminal indictment [i.e., the work of others] in order to bring his suit . . . ."* (Senate Report No. 99-345, 99th Cong. 2d Sess., pp. 10-11, July 28, 1986) (Emphasis supplied).

The panel's memorandum decision fails to make a finding of any parasitism whatsoever by Relator Hansen, and thereby strays *far afield* from the rationale prescribed by the Supreme Court in *Marcus v. Hess* and by the sponsors to the FCA's 1986 Amendments in Senate Report No. 99-345.

On motion of Respondent Cargill, the Court of appeals panel even struck, as a "new" argument, Appellants' cite in the Reply Brief to *Marcus v. Hess, supra.* The panel was mistaken to strike such key case, given that such case and the sponsors' intent behind the "public disclosure" bar were addressed at length in both the Opening Brief (pp 53-54). For example, the Opening Brief, at pages 53-54, sets forth that the Act's principal sponsors, Congressman Howard Berman and Senator Charles Grassley, asserted, in a letter to then Attorney General Janet Reno, filed in the Congressional Record:

> ". . . From its enactment in 1863, the False Claims Act allowed a relator to bring a qui tam action even if the Government already knew of, investigated and even prosecuted the identical fraud. Such parasitic suits,

made infamous in the Supreme Court's decision in *Marcus v. Hess,* 317 U.S. 537 (1943), allowed relators to recover if they "contributed nothing to the discovery of this crime." *Id.* at 545. To correct that obvious inequity, Congress enacted the government knowledge bar in 1943, which prohibited qui tam suits based on information in the Government's possession. The government knowledge bar, however, was interpreted too broadly by the courts. If information about fraud was in a file somewhere in the vast federal bureaucracy, a qui tam case was barred even if the government was unaware of the information in its files or had done nothing to pursue it." and in cases cited by Respondents in their Opposition Brief, and given that the same "parasitism" intent behind the "public disclosure bar" is discussed in other cases, including one or more cited by Respondents.

As reflected by *Springfield Terminal Railway v. Quinn,* 14 F.3d 645, 654 (D.C. Cir. 1994) and by the Ninth Circuit's own *Devlin* decision (see *United States ex rel. Devlin v. State of California,* 84 F. 3d 358, 362 (9th Cir. 1996), *cert denied,* 519 U.S. 949 (1996)), many courts, at least in *published* decisions, have rejected the restrictive interpretation of the public disclosure provision decried by the law's architects.

In this case, Relator John Dale Hansen definitely *is* an "insider" rather than a "parasite" as that term is used in *Marcus,* in *Springfield Railway,* and in *Devlin.* Mr. Hansen satisfies the False Claims Act's subject matter jurisdiction criteria to serve as a *qui tam* relator. The court of appeals panel's unpublished affirmation of the district court's invocation of the "public disclosure" bar without a finding of parasitic conduct is at odds with *Marcus,* with *Springfield Terminal Railway,* and with *Devlin.*

Even though this case involves attempting to ascertain the legislative intent behind the "public disclosure" bar of the False Claims Act, and even though legislative intent was referenced several times in the Opening Brief and in the Opposition Brief, the panel granted Cargill's motion to strike the False Claims Act's legislative history, which had been attached, solely for purposes of convenience, as an Appendix to Appellant's Reply Brief.

No court, however, is constitutionally empowered to turn its back to legislative history — *especially* where, as here, such was placed into issue in both the Opening Brief and the Opposition Brief. Proper and unfettered consideration of the False Claims Act's legislative history regarding the "public disclosure" bar and "original source" exception to that bar is absolutely critical to a proper examination of the purpose behind, and proper application of, the bar.

Notwithstanding the *totally uncontroverted* fact that Relator Hansen devoted years of volunteer work

directly assisting government employees on the subject transaction, the panel's decision deems Mr. Hansen not to be an original source because he, in his role as an independent citizen monitor, was not an insider employee with firsthand knowledge.

The False Claims Act, however, draws no such distinction. *Nowhere* in the Act does it state that, in order to qualify as a relator, one must be an employee of the defrauded government entity or the tortfeasor.

The district court's published decision represents a severe narrowing of the noose around effective enforcement of the *qui tam* provisions of the Act. The district court's decision, *United States ex rel. Hansen v. Cargill, et al.,* 107 F. Supp. 2d 1172 (N.D. Cal. 2000), *already* is cited as precedent fully *six* times in the defense-oriented treatise BOESE, John T., *Civil False Claims and Qui Tam Actions* (2d ed, 2002, Aspen Law & Business), at §§4.02[B][2][b], 4.02[B][3], 4.02[D][1][a], 4.02[D][2], and 6.01[A]).

Coming on the heels of the Ninth Circuit's *Biddle* decision (*U.S. ex rel. Biddle v. Stanford University,* 161 F. 3d 533 (9th Cir. 1998), *cert. denied,* 526 U.S. 1066 (1999)) barring government auditors from serving as *qui tam* whistleblowers, this *Hansen* decision further eviscerates the FCA *qui tam* provisions, effectively precluding *any* designated auditor or monitor from serving as a *qui tam* whistleblower unless he is an employee of an alleged wrongdoer.

This is a judge-made artificial distinction that has no basis in the Act, its true legislative history, or in any

case law precedent. There is *no* provision in the Act, its true legislative history, or in any interpretive case law that prohibits private citizen monitors like Mr. Hansen from serving as *qui tam* relators.

The panel even ignored the Ninth Circuit's own published precedent recognizing the important role that private citizen watchdog groups play relative to sweetheart land deals. In *Desert Citizens Against Pollution v. Bisson,* 231 F. 3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2000), the Ninth Circuit addressed the use of bogus appraisals in negotiated federal land transactions, and expressly recognized the important role that citizen watchdog groups play in monitoring those transactions. The Government *"must not wear blinders"* when it participates in a real estate transaction, particularly if the result is a transfer based on a flagrantly wrong appraisal value. *Id.,* at 1187. Via *Desert Citizens,* the Ninth Circuit expressly recognized the integral close observer role that watchdog groups play in suing to set aside land exchanges that do not meet regulatory or legal requirements in establishing the property's value.

Contrary to the panel's memorandum opinion, citizen watchdog groups who monitor sweetheart land deals definitely are *not* outsiders looking in – they are "insiders" in every sense of the word.

In its *unpublished* three-page memorandum opinion, the Court of appeals panel, affirmed the *published* decision of the District court dismissing, for lack of jurisdiction, *qui tam* relator John Hansen's challenge to Respondents' use of a bogus "public interest

value" appraisal," full of false and fraudulent representations, to effect a sale of Cargill's Napa Marsh salt ponds that have no market value, due to untold millions of dollars in unaccounted-for cleanup costs for the industrial waste "bittern" left as a residue in such ponds.

For constitutional and rule-specific reasons particularly set forth in Relator's March 21, 2002, letter to the court requesting publication, Relator properly, pursuant to Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3, asked the court of appeals panel to publish its decision, in order to avail Appellants of the essential protections afforded by the doctrine of *stare decisis*. The panel, via a subsequent letter from the Clerk, denied such request.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I.

THE COURT OF APPEALS HAS DECIDED AN IMPORTANT FEDERAL QUESTION REGARDING THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT "PUBLIC DISCLOSURE " BAR IN A MANNER WHICH CONFLICTS WITH RELEVANT AND SETTLED DECISIONS OF THIS COURT AND THE COURTS OF APPEALS OF OTHER CIRCUITS.

The court of appeals decision in this case conflicts with a decision of the Supreme Court (*Marcus v. Hess,* 317 U.S. 537 (1943)) and decisions of other circuits on the point that *parasitism* is the proper consideration for invocation of the public disclosure bar prescribed by the False Act (31 U.S.C. §§3729, *et seq.*). See, *e.g., United States ex rel. Springfield Terminal Railway Co. v. Quinn,* 14 F.3d 645, 649 (D.C. Cir.1994).

II.

THE COURT OF APPEALS HAS DECIDED AN IMPORTANT FEDERAL QUESTION REGARDING THE USE OF NON-MARKET VALUE APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY IN GOVERNMENT LAND TRANSACTIONS.

The district court decision and the affirming court of appeals decision conflict head-on with a long-standing decision of this Court (*Olson v. United States,* 292 U.S.

246, 255 (1934)) holding that non-market value appraisal methodology (now commonly known as so-called "public interest value" appraisal methodology) definitely is *not* a legitimate alternative methodology for appraising real estate in government land transactions.

By cloaking unlawful "public interest value" appraisal methodology with a pallor of legitimacy, the courts below render meaningless the utilization of the False Claims Act to hold civilly responsible those who obtain government funds via making false certifications that they have complied with all applicable laws — a "false certification of compliance" violation of the False Claims Act.

According to *published* decisions of the Ninth Circuit, violation of laws, rules, or regulations is supposed to serve as a basis for liability under the FCA, even in the absence of a facially false claim, where a false certification of compliance with applicable laws is a prerequisite to obtaining a government benefit. See, *e.g.: United States ex rel. Hopper v. Anton,* 91 F. 3d 1261, 1266 (9th Cir. 1996); *United States ex rel. Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union No. 38 v. C. W. Roen Construction Co.,* 183 F. 3d 1088 (9th Cir. 1999).)

III.

THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISION DENYING PUBLICATION CONSTITUTES A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE III OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

The court of appeals panel decision, being unpublished and not citable as authority, conflicts with the principle of *stare decisis,* afforded by the United States Constitution, Article III. The disposition of this case via an unpublished memorandum without precedential value takes this case outside the protections afforded by *stare decisis.* A rule that declares unpublished opinions are not precedent is unconstitutional under Article III of the United States Constitution, because it purports to confer on the federal courts a power that goes beyond the judicial.

As Blackstone defined it, each exercise of the "judicial power" requires judges "to determine the law" arising upon the facts of the case. 3 Blackstone, *Commentaries* 25. "To determine the law" meant not only choosing the appropriate legal principle, but also expounding and interpreting it, so that "the law in that case, being solemnly declared, and determined, what before was uncertain, and perhaps indifferent, has now become a permanent rule . . .." 1 Blackstone, *Commentaries* 69. In determining the law in one case, judges bind those in subsequent cases because, although the judicial power requires judges "to determine law" in each case, a judge is "sworn to determine, not according

to his own judgements, but according to the known laws. [Judges are] not delegated to pronounce a new law, but to maintain and expound the old." *Id.* The judicial power to determine law is a power only to determine what the law is, not to invent it. Because precedents are the "best and most authoritative" guide of what the law is, the judicial power is limited by them. *Id.* If judges had the legislative power to "depart from established legal principles, "the subject would be in the hands of arbitrary judges, whose decisions would be then regulated only by their own opinions . . .." *Id.* at 259.

The Framers thought that, under the Constitution, judicial decisions would become binding precedents in subsequent cases. Hamilton wrote, "To avoid an arbitrary discretion in the courts, it is indispensable that they should be bound down by strict rules and precedents, which serve to define and point out their duty in every particular case that comes before them . . .." *The Federalist No. 78* at 510. As the Framers intended, the doctrine of precedent (*stare decisis*) limits the "judicial power" delegated to the courts in Article III of the Constitution.

The principle of *stare decisis* is one of the most fundamental tenets of American jurisprudence. It protects citizens from the arbitrary, unpredictable, and unreasoned disposition of justice.

THIS CASE PRESENTS ISSUES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The district court's memorandum opinion, and the court of appeals' unpublished 3-page opinion affirming, are inconsistent with the United States Constitution. This case presents the Supreme Court an opportunity to decide, once and for all, the enormously important constitutional issue surrounding utilization of unpublished opinions that may not be cited as precedent. Are court rules that authorize the issuance of unpublished opinions and prohibit such unpublished opinions from being cited as precedent consistent with the principle of *stare decisis* underpinning Article III of the Constitution?

This case also presents the Supreme Court an excellent opportunity to halt the evisceration of the False Claims Act, by steering the district and circuit courts back on course toward the public disclosure bar's truly intended application — *stopping parasitism.*

Finally, this case presents the Supreme Court an opportunity to recognize and protect the important role and standing of private citizen watchdogs to challenge sweetheart government land transactions.

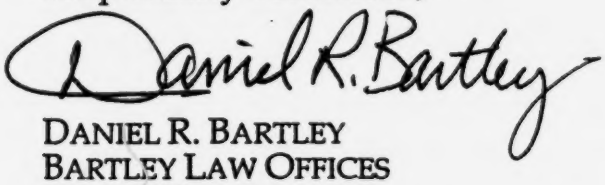
False Claims Act *qui tam* litigation has resulted in the recovery of over $3 billion in monies of which the United States had been defrauded. Judicial decisions that undermine the purpose of the FCA by making it difficult for *qui tam* whistleblowers to have standing to sue are of

tremendous importance. It is imperative that decisions like this follow congressional intent, *and* that they have precedential value.

CONCLUSION

Relator John Dale Hansen respectfully requests that, for the reasons stated above, the Petition for Writ of Certiorari be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



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UNITED STATES of America and State of California, *ex rel.* John Dale HANSEN, Plaintiffs,

v.

CARGILL, INC., et al., Defendants.

No. C98-4367CRB.

United States District Court, N.D. California.

July 24, 2000.

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Thomas J. Coaty and Patrick J. Stangl, of Coaty & Stangl, Madison, WI, and John F. Barg, of Barg, Coffin, Lewis & Trapp, LLP, San Francisco, CA , for Defendants Real Estate Dynamics, Inc. and Craig D. Hungerford.

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

BREYER, District Judge.

This False Claims Act ("FCA") qui tam action arises out of the sale by defendant Cargill, Inc. ("Cargill") of approximately 10,000 acres in the San Francisco North Bay (the "Napa Salt Marshes" or "the Property") to the State of California ("the State") for $10 million dollars. Relator Dale Hansen ("Hansen") alleges that Cargill made false statements to the California and federal governments by submitting an appraisal that valued the Property at $34 million dollars based on its "public interest value."

The State and the United States have declined to intervene in this action. Defendants now move to dismiss on the ground that the Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction because the lawsuit is based upon allegations or transactions that were "publicly disclosed" prior to the filing of this action and plaintiff is not an "original source" within the meaning of the FCA. After carefully considering the papers filed by the parties, and having had the benefit of oral argument, the motion to dismiss is GRANTED.

BACKGROUND

In 1990 Hansen founded a non-profit California corporation called "Integrity in Natural Resources." The purpose of the non-profit is to promote the integrity of information in the natural resources arena, without advocacy of any other position or philosophy. Hansen is the Executive Director of the organization.

Around the same time as Hansen founded his non-profit, a consent decree settling local, state, and federal claims against Shell Oil Company arising out of

an oil spill in Martinez, California established the Shell Oil Litigation Settlement Trustee Committee ("Trustee Committee"). The purpose of the Trustee Committee was to spend $10.8 million dollars paid in settlement of the litigation for environmental preservation. In 1992, the Trustee Committee expressed an interest in purchasing the 10,000-acre Cargill Napa Salt Marshes along the North San Francisco Bay. The salt fields had been inactive since 1990 when Cargill lost its only customer for the salt produced in the North Bay.

In connection with the parties' negotiation of the sale, Cargill provided the Trustee Committee with an appraisal that valued the 10,000 acres at $34 million dollars. The appraisal was prepared by defendant Real Estate Dynamics, Inc. and signed by defendant Craig Hungerford ("the Appraisal"). The Appraisal explicitly disclosed that the appraisers considered the Property's "public interest value" in determining its fair market value. In particular, the appraisers concluded that the highest and best use of the Property is "conservation, development and management of wetland habitat and recreational open space and duck club sites."

The next day Cargill and the Trustee Committee entered into a Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") outlining the proposed sale for a $10 million dollar purchase price. On June 3, 1993, Cargill and the Trustee Committee issued a press release disclosing that the Property had been appraised at $34 million and that the Appraisal was undergoing public agency review. The Trustee Committee intended to purchase the Property

jointly with the State Coastal Conservancy, the State Lands Commission, and the Wildlife Conservation Board ("WCB"). Several news articles about the sale appeared in the press in the following months.

Several government agencies reviewed the sale before it was consummated. For example, after reviewing the Appraisal and other information, the California Department of General Services recommended that the WCB approve the transaction based on a comparison of the $10 million dollar purchase price with similar sales of property for conservation purposes. The State Lands Commission also approved the sale, but only after coming to its own independent conclusion that the Property was worth at least the $10 million dollar purchase price.

The Trustee Committee created a Napa Marsh Advisory Committee to assist the Trustee Committee in deciding whether to complete the sale. In connection with the Advisory Committee's public meetings on the sale, the Trustee Committee received letters from various groups opposing the sale because of the allegedly inflated appraisal value. These groups voiced concern that by overpaying for the Napa Salt Marshes, the Trustee Committee would inflate the price of other lands which the environmental groups hoped the State and other groups would purchase for conservation purposes. Debate as to the value of the Property continued throughout the year. Finally, at a January 6, 1994 Advisory Committee meeting, the Trustee Committee agreed that the final purchase agreement would not

include any representations as to the Property's fair value. The sale closed shortly thereafter.

Criticism of the sale did not end after the sale closed. In 1995, Hansen filed a complaint with the California Office of Real Estate Appraisers ("OREA") challenging the Appraisal's use of the public interest value method and accusing Cargill of "fraud, incompetence, and incorrect methodology." The OREA concluded that the Appraisal's use of conservation as a highest and best use was not unlawful. Later that year Hansen (according to his own testimony) persuaded the California Board of Audits to review the State's various land transactions with Cargill, including the validity of the Appraisal for the Napa Salt Marshes. The final audit report, issued two year later, did not conclude that the Appraisal was unlawful.

Finally, on November 10, 1998, Hansen filed this lawsuit under the federal False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §3729, and the California False Claims Act, Cal. Government Code §12651. The gravamen of Hansen's allegations is set forth in the introduction to the First Amended Complaint:

This lawsuit is based substantially upon the premise that a so-called "public interest value" appraisal based on a highest and best use of "preservation," "conservation," "natural lands" and the like is not an appraisal of "fair market value"[ ] and therefore is bogus, unacceptable, and fraudulent for both direct purchase and eminent domain acquisitions.... Through the submission of a document entitled "The Appraisal of the

Napa Marsh Prepared for: Cargill, Salt Division, Newark, California," (hereinafter "Hungerford Appraisal") dated May 27, 1993, and signed by appraiser Craig D. Hungerford, of Real Estate Dynamics, Inc., Defendants together made, and conspired to make, false claims that caused Federal and State of California funds to be paid to obtain the Cargill Napa Marsh salt ponds industrial site, purportedly comprising 10,000 acres, situated at the northern end of San Francisco Bay. Defendants had actual knowledge that they were not adhering to applicable standards, that the market value reported in the Hungerford Appraisal was false, and that they therefore were submitting false or fraudulent claims.... At the time of the subject Napa Marsh salt ponds transaction, Cargill had just completed another sale to the State of California of Cargill's 19.5 acre New Chicago Marsh property, at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay.... In the course of such New Chicago Marsh transaction, the Office of Real Estate Design Services ("OREDS") of the California Department of General Services rejected an appraisal submitted by Cargill which was based upon "public interest value" and which purported to determine market value based upon "environmental" highest and best use.... A mutually retained review appraiser found the Cargill New Chicago Marsh "public interest value" methodology to "have the effect of making the report misleading and biased," and on that basis such "public interest value" appraisal was stamped "UNAPPROVED" by the Office of Real Estate Design Services of the California Department of General

Services. First Amended Complaint ¶ 1. In sum, Hansen alleges that defendants' "public interest value" appraisal was fraudulent and that they knew it was fraudulent because an appraisal they had previously prepared for the New Chicago Marsh sale had been rejected by the State precisely because it appraised property based upon its "public interest value."

Defendants now move to dismiss on the ground that the allegations and/or transaction upon which Hansen's complaint are based were publicly disclosed prior to the filing of this lawsuit.

DISCUSSION

A. Jurisdiction Under The FCA [FN1]

FN1. Plaintiff also makes claims under the California False Claims Act, Government Code §12650 et seq. The jurisdictional bar of the California statute is nearly identical to the federal FCA and the parties have cited only federal cases in their papers. Accordingly, the Court analysis of the issues in this Memorandum and Order applies equally to Hansen's federal an state claims except where otherwise noted.

"'Congress enacted the False Claims Act to "enhance the Government's ability to recover losses sustained as a result of fraud against the Government."'" United States, ex rel. *Aflatooni v. Kitsap Physicians Services,* 163 F.3d 516, 521 (9th Cir.1999) (citations omitted) (hereinafter *"Aflatooni"*). The FCA, however, expressly limits a court's jurisdiction over such claims:

[n]o court shall have jurisdiction over an

> action under this section based upon the public disclosure of allegations or transactions in a criminal, civil, or administrative hearing ... or from the news media, unless the action is brought by the Attorney General or the person bringing the action is an original source of the information.

31 U.S.C. §3730(e)(4)(A). The Act defines "an original source" as "an individual who has direct and independent knowledge of the information on which the allegations are based and has voluntarily provided the information to the Government before filing an action under this section which is based on the information." 31 U.S.C. §3730(e)(4)(B).

This limitation on jurisdiction sets up a two-part test. First, a court must determine if there has been a "public disclosure" of the "allegations or transactions" upon which the FCA action is based. See *United States v. Alcan Electrical and Engineering, Inc.*, 197 F.3d 1014, 1018 (9th Cir. 1999). Second, if the answer to the first question is yes, a court must determine whether the relator is "an original source." Id. The relator, as the plaintiff, bears the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that a court has subject matter jurisdiction, that is, that there has not been a public disclosure or, if there has, that the relator is an original source within the meaning of the FCA. See *id.* at 1017.

B. The Public Disclosure Limitation

To constitute a "public disclosure" precluding

jurisdiction the disclosure must (1) originate in a forum listed by the FCA, and (2) the content of the disclosure must identify either the allegations or the transaction alleged in the qui tam complaint. See *A-1 Ambulance Service, Inc. v. California,* 202 F.3d 1238, 1243 (9th Cir. 2000). " Under Section 3730(e)(4)(A), public disclosure can occur in one of three categories of fora: (1) in a 'criminal, civil, or administrative hearing,' (2) in a 'congressional, administrative, or Government Accounting Office report, hearing, audit, or investigation,' or (3) in the 'news media.' " *Id.* citing 31 U.S.C. §3730(e)(4)(A). "If there has been public disclosure through one of these sources, [the Court] must then determine whether the content of the disclosure consisted of the 'allegations or transactions' giving rise to the relator's claim, as opposed to 'mere information.' " *Id.*

1. Whether Hansen's complaint is based upon publicly disclosed allegations

A FCA complaint is "based upon" publicly disclosed allegations if it is "substantially similar" to the publicly disclosed allegations. *United States ex rel. Lujan v. Hughes Aircraft Co.,* 162 F.3d 1027, 1032 (9th Cir. 1998). In other words, the public disclosures must contain "enough information to enable the government to pursue an investigation against [the defendants]." *Alcan Electrical Engineering, Inc.,* 197 F.3d at 1019. The alleged "fraud need not be explicitly alleged to constitute public disclosure." *Id.* at 1020. Moreover, "allegations divorced from the information upon which they are based can constitute public disclosure." *Id.*

And, most importantly for purposes of this lawsuit, a qui tam complaint "filed after allegations have been publicly disclosed is, by definition, 'based upon' the publicly disclosed information, even if the plaintiff made the disclosure." *Id.* (emphasis added). In Alcan Electrical Engineering, Inc., for example, the court held that the qui tam complaint was based upon publicly disclosed information because the complaint's allegations were similar to allegations made by the relator in an unsealed complaint filed the previous week. *Id.* The fact that the publicly disclosed information was disclosed by the relator did not change the fact that the complaint was based upon publicly disclosed information.

Defendants contend that media stories, documents disclosed to Hansen and others in response to California Public Records Act requests, and documents disclosed to Hansen in response to his complaints of fraud to various California government agencies, all publicly disclosed the allegations and transactions upon which his qui tam complaint is based.

a. The Media Stories

Allegations which are reported in the news media are "publicly disclosed" for purposes of the FCA. See 31 U.S.C. §3730(b)(4)(A); *Aflatooni,* 163 F.3d at 521.

On March 22, 1996, after the sale had closed but more than two years before this lawsuit was filed, KGO Channel 7 in San Francisco aired a television news story entitled "Getting Soaked" about Cargill's sales to the State, including its sale of the Napa Salt Marshes. The story repeated Hansen's allegations:

Reporter: John Hansen charges that the State knowingly paid Cargill Salt much too much money for its wetlands. He claims there is a pattern of sweet heart deals between the State and the company. First, the new Chicago Marsh property. About 30 acres in the south bay. Hansen says Cargill's offer to sell in 1991 was way out of line.

Hansen: They attempted to present an appraisal that was well beyond what any private party would willingly pay for it, and it was thrown out.

Reporter: The State rejected Cargill's $740,000 offer; did its own appraisal and bought the land for less than half the amount. But on the next deal, even though Cargill's appraisal was so far off the first time, the State never even bothered to get its own appraisal. Hansen said that's even more shocking because the State received money for an appraisal from a trust fund set up after 1988 oil spill in Martinez.

J. Schmidt: The State is required under law to have an appraisal made, and that appraisal must, in turn, be reviewed by the Department of General Services.

Reporter: Still, the State just went along with Cargill's appraisal for the Napa marsh. The company got $10,000,000 cash

> and the $26,000,000 tax write off for charitable contribution.
>
> *Hansen:* The realistic economic value of this property, what you and I would pay for a business venture on this property is someplace probably between 4 and 6,000,000.

(Emphasis added).

The KGO news story made allegations "substantially similar" to the allegations in the complaint. First, the story reported that Cargill submitted an appraisal for the New Chicago Marsh property that the State rejected. Second, it disclosed that Cargill subsequently submitted an appraisal for the Property. Third, it criticized the State for not conducting its own appraisal even though the previous Cargill appraisal had been rejected, and even though regulations required the State to commission its own appraisal. Fourth, it alleged that the Appraisal overvalued the Property and that as a result the State was paying too much. Fifth, it alleged that the State knew it was paying too much and was simply involved in a series of "sweet heart" deals with Cargill.

The fact that the story did not use the word "fraud" is immaterial. The reported allegations were tantamount to an explicit allegation of fraud and, in any event, "fraud need not be explicitly alleged to constitute public disclosure." *Alcan Electrical and Engineering, Inc.*, 197 F.3d at 1020. Moreover, although the story did not specifically allege that Cargill knew its Appraisal overvalued the Property, the unmistakable inference

from the allegations is that Cargill and its appraisers knew the Property was overvalued. If the State knew it was overpaying, Cargill must have known the Property was overvalued, especially since the story accuses the State and Cargill of entering into a "sweetheart deal." In addition, the story reported that Cargill's Chicago Marsh appraisal had been rejected, a fact which Hansen claims is crucial to proving defendants' knowledge of the falsity of the Napa Salt Marshes Appraisal.

Similarly, the fact that the KGO story did not mention the reason for the Appraisal's alleged overvaluation, that is, its use of conservation as the Property's highest and best use, is of no moment.

"[A]llegations divorced from the information upon which they are based can constitute public disclosure." *Alcan Electrical and Engineering, Inc.,* 197 F.3d at 1020. Moreover, a June 11, 1993 editorial in the *San Francisco Business Times* specifically reported that Cargill's Appraisal was "based on the parcel's use as a preserve, not for commercial purposes."

Other stories in the news media also questioned whether the Appraisal was accurate. See "Bay On Trial," *The Bay Institute of San Francisco Summer 1993* (editorializing that "[w]hile this remarkably high appraisal does not increase the cash payment received by Cargill, it may hinder the acquisition of other wetland properties by inflating their value, and provide excessive tax benefits for the company at public expense"); "Skepticism greets wetland purchase," *Vallejo Times Herald,* Aug. 3, 1993 (reporting that one environmental

group's "major concerns is that an inflated appraisal could drive up the value of surrounding property, which the group hopes to see purchases or otherwise preserved"); "Wetlands purchase doesn't please all," *Vallejo Times Herald,* Jan. 28, 1994 ("Bay Area environmental groups have criticized the Cargill purchase, arguing that the committee is paying too much for the property").

In sum, the KGO story, alone, and when considered in conjunction with the other news media stories discussing the sale, disclosed allegations substantially similar to the allegations made in Hansen's qui tam complaint.

b. The OERA complaint

There is no dispute that Hansen's OERA complaint disclosed the allegations upon which the lawsuit is based. The OERA's November 7, 1995 letter to Hansen states that the OREA "has concluded its investigation of your complaint . . . alleging fraud, incompetence and incorrect methodology in the performance of an appraisal of the Cargill Napa Marsh property. The allegations specifically addressed the final estimate of value and highest and best use conclusion." The letter then identifies Hansen's specific allegations, including his allegation that the Appraisal's consideration of conservation as a highest and best use was unlawful.

The critical dispute is whether the letter originated in a forum identified by the FCA. The letter initially appears to fall within the first category of FCA fora: "congressional, administrative, or Government Accoun-

ting Office report, hearing, or investigation." 31 U.S.C. §3730(b)(4)(A) (emphasis added). The letter was the result of a State agency investigation into Hansen's complaint. See *A-1 Ambulance Service, Inc.,* 202 F.3d at 1243 (stating that "it is axiomatic that agency actions are inherently 'administrative' "). In *United States ex rel. Dunleavy v. County of Delaware,* 123 F.3d 734 (3d Cir. 1997), however, the court concluded that administrative . . . "report, hearing, or investigation" does not refer to documents "produced by non-federal government sources." *Id.* at 745-46. The court reasoned that because Congress sandwiched the word "administrative" between "congressional" and "Government Accounting Office" Congress must have been referring to federal administrative documents, and that a more restrictive interpretation of "administrative" in the second category of FCA fora is consistent with the "purpose and tenor of the 1986 amendment" to the FCA. *Id.*

While the Ninth Circuit has not specifically held that the second category of FCA fora does not include non-federal sources, it has implied that it agrees with the *Dunleavy* court's reasoning. In *A-1 Ambulance Service, Inc.,* the court held that the term "administrative hearing" in the first category of FCA fora refers to federal or state administrative hearings. *A-1 Ambulance Services, Inc.,* 202 F.3d at 1244. In so holding, the court expressly distinguished Dunleavy on the ground that *Dunleavy* was interpreting the second category of public fora identified in the FCA, namely, "congressional, administrative, or Government Accounting Office report,

hearing, audit, or investigation." *Id.* Significantly, the court concluded that Dunleavy "buttressed" its holding that "administrative" in the first category refers to federal and state proceedings because "[i]t is unlikely that Congress would have referenced administrative hearings twice in the same sentence, unless it intended to allude to different contexts." *Id.* at 1245. In other words, the fact that the FCA identifies "administrative hearing" in the first and second categories implies that "administrative" means something different in the second category than it does in the first. *Id.*

Accordingly, the Court concludes that the phrase "administrative . . . report, hearing, audit or investigation" in the second category of FCA fora does not include non-federal agency actions. To hold otherwise would lead to the anomalous result that disclosure of a state administrative report implicates the FCA jurisdictional bar while disclosure of a state legislative report — a report which is neither congressional, administrative or from the General Accounting Office — does not raise the jurisdictional bar. The Court declines to read the statute to compel such a nonsensical result.

Moreover, the Court's interpretation of the word "administrative" in the second category of FCA fora is consistent with the California FCA. The California statute provides that "no court shall have jurisdiction over an action under this article based upon the public disclosure of allegations or transactions [1] in a criminal, civil, or administrative hearing, [2] in an investigation, report, hearing, or audit conducted by or at the request of the

Senate, Assembly, auditor, or governing body of a political subdivision, [3] or by the news media." Gov't Code §12652(d)(3)(A). Only disclosures in an investigation by the "Senate, Assembly, auditor, or governing body of a political subdivision" bar jurisdiction. The statute does not bar jurisdiction for disclosures in an investigation by an administrative agency, such as the OERA.

The Court's conclusion, however, does not mean that Hansen may go forward with his complaint. As the Court concluded above, the various stories in the news media disclosed his allegations and therefore the jurisdictional bar still applies.

2. Public disclosure of the transaction

In addition to arguing that the news media stories and the OREA investigation disclosed Hansen's allegations, defendants argue that the transaction upon which the complaint is based was publicly disclosed. In particular, defendants contend that public disclosure of the Appraisal and the Trustee Committee's full record of consideration of the Napa Salt Marshes sale disclosed the transaction. The "jurisdictional bar is raised so long as the material elements of the allegedly fraudulent 'transaction' are disclosed in the public domain." *A-1 Ambulance Service, Inc. v. California,* 202 F.3d 1238, 1243 (9th Cir. 2000).

Defendants' argument, however, suffers from the same defect as their argument as to the OERA letter. The Trustee Committee's record and the Appraisal were not publicly disclosed within the meaning of the FCA. The

record was produced to the Santa Rosa Press Democrat in response to a California Public Records Act request and the Appraisal was disclosed to Hansen in response to a similar request. Defendants argue that the Trustee Committee records constitute an "administrative hearing" within the first category of FCA fora since "hearing" means "proceeding." *A-1 Ambulance Service,* 202 F.3d at 1244. While the Trustee Committee's consideration of the Napa Salt Marshes purchase may be considered a "proceeding" and therefore a "hearing" within the meaning of the FCA, however, much of the record produced in response to the Press Democrat's request included confidential documents which were not made available to the public until the specific request by the Press Democrat. The documents were therefore not produced in a Trustee Committee proceeding, but rather in response to a California Public Records Act request. In *United States ex rel. Mistick PBT v. Housing Authority,* 186 F.3d 376, 383 (3rd Cir. 1999), cert. denied, (March 20, 2000), a case cited by defendants, the Third Circuit held that a response to a FOIA request is an "administrative report" or an "administrative investigation" falling within the second category of FCA fora. That category of FCA fora, however, does not apply to state administrative reports or investigations. See *A-1 Ambulance, 202 F.3d at 1244; Dunleavy,* 123 F.3d at 744-46. Thus, the public disclosure of documents pursuant to a California Public Records Act request is not a public disclosure within the meaning of the FCA. Nor is it a public disclosure under the California FCA since the documents were not

produced in a "hearing," and were not produced in "an investigation, report, hearing, or audit conducted by or at the request of the Senate, Assembly, auditor, or governing body of a political subdivision." Cal. Gov't Code § 12652(d)(3)(A).

3. Hansen's Other Arguments

Hansen contends that despite the public disclosure of his allegations in the news media, the public disclosure bar does not apply because certain details of the fraud were not disclosed. In particular, Hansen argues that it was never disclosed that (1) the transaction was accomplished as a back room deal without the normal process of review in that the State did not conduct its own appraisal and that working papers from an audit by the Bureau of State

Audits show that the State, and in particular, the WCB, knew the property was overvalued but went ahead with the deal anyway, (2) an independent appraisal commissioned by Hansen determined that the Property is essentially worthless, and (3) it was not disclosed that it was unlawful for the appraisers to use "public interest value."

Hansen's argument fails because these alleged additional facts add nothing material to what was already disclosed.

First, the allegations as to the WCB's knowledge of the alleged inaccuracy of the Appraisal are irrelevant to defendants' fraud. The State officials are not defendants in this action. Hansen's qui tam lawsuit alleges that defendants--Cargill and its appraisers-- made a false

statement to the California and federal governments. That certain California officials may have believed the Property was overvalued is immaterial.

Second, Hansen's appraisal merely served as support for his allegations. Since allegations divorced from the information upon which they are based may constitute a "public disclosure" for purposes of the jurisdictional bar, see *Alcan Engineering, Inc.,* 197 F.3d at 1020, the failure to disclose the results of Hansen's appraisal (because it had not yet been obtained) does not provide the Court with jurisdiction of this action. To put it another way, Hansen's appraisal was not an essential element of his allegation of fraud, especially since there is no allegation that defendants represented that the value of the Property was $34 million under any theory of valuation other than public interest value.

Third, the fact that the news stories did not explicitly allege that the public interest value method was allegedly a violation of various regulations is also irrelevant. The regulations were publicly disclosed. All Hansen has done is allege that Cargill's publicly disclosed method of valuing the Property violated publicly disclosed regulations. See *A-1 Ambulance,* 202 F.3d at 1245.

Moreover, the details of the State's alleged complicity in the fraud were in fact publicly disclosed. The 1996 KGO story reported that the State was not conducting its own appraisal even though it had been budgeted monies just for that purpose. The story even reported that it was puźzling that the State was not

conducting its own appraisal given that Cargill's appraisal for the New Chicago Marsh property had overvalued that property. The story also reported that the State knew it was overpaying for the Property.

The cases cited by Hansen do not compel a different outcome. In *Dunleavy,* for example, the court held there had not been a public disclosure because an essential element of the fraud--the County's misrepresentation of certain facts--had not been disclosed. *Dunleavy,* 123 F.3d at 743-44. In particular, the court held that the public disclosure bar did not apply because the publicly disclosed information did not raise an inference of fraud. *Id.* at 743. Similarly, in *United States ex rel. Rabushka v. Crane Co.,* 40 F.3d 1509, 1513 (8th Cir.1994), the court held that stories in the news media were not public disclosures of the transactions at issue because the stories did not raise an inference of defendants' fraud. *Id.* at 1512-14. Here, in contrast, the KGO story included an express allegation of fraud, or, at a minimum, raised an inference of fraud by the defendants.

Finally, Hansen implies that because he was the source for the KGO story, the publication of his allegations in that story cannot bar his lawsuit. This theory has been squarely rejected by the Ninth Circuit. See *Aflatooni,* 163 F.3d at 521-22; *United States ex. rel. Biddle v. Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University,* 147 F.3d 821, 828 (9th Cir.1998).

C. The Original Source Exception

Having determined that the 1996 KGO story alone,

and together with the other stories in the news media, publicly disclosed the allegations upon which this lawsuit is based, the Court must now determine whether it nonetheless has jurisdiction because Hansen was the "original source" of these disclosures.

To qualify as an "original source," a relator must have (1) "direct and independent knowledge of the information on which the allegations are based," (2) "voluntarily provided the information to the Government before filing an action," (3) and "had a hand in the public disclosure of allegations that are a part of [his or her] suit." *United States ex rel. Devlin v. California,* 84 F.3d 358, 360 n. 3 (9th Cir.1996) (citations omitted); *Alcan Electrical Engineering, Inc.,* 197 F.3d at 1020.

The latter two requirements are essentially undisputed. Hansen voluntarily provided the government with his information before he filed this action. Hansen also "had a hand in the public disclosure of allegations that are a part of [his] suit." For example, Hansen was quoted in and was the source for the relevant portions of the 1996 KGO story.

The "direct and independent" requirement must be read in the conjunctive; in order to qualify as an original source Hansen must have direct and independent knowledge of the information upon which his allegations are based. See *Alcan Electrical and Engineering, Inc.,* 197 F.3d at 1020; *Aflatooni,* 163 F.3d at 525; *United States ex. rel. Springfield Terminal Ry. v. Quinn,* 14 F.3d 645, 656 (D.C.Cir.1994). A relator's information is independently obtained when it is acquired prior to the public

disclosure of the allegations. Since Hansen was responsible for the public disclosure of the allegations in the KGO story, it appears his knowledge is "independent." See *Alcan Electrical and Engineering, Inc.*, 197 F.3d at 1020 (holding that relator's information was independent because it was acquired before he filed the complaint which constituted the public disclosure). "Therefore, the key issue is whether [Hansen] has 'direct' knowledge of the alleged fraud." *Id.*

The Ninth Circuit has framed the inquiry as follows: "the relator 'must show that he had firsthand knowledge of the alleged fraud, and that he obtained this knowledge through his own labor unmediated by anything else.' " *Id.* (quoting *Aflatooni,* 163 F.3d at 525). "A person who learns secondhand of the allegations of fraud does not have 'direct' knowledge within the meaning of [the FCA]." *Devlin,* 84 F.3d at 362.

In Alcan Electrical Engineering, Inc., for example, a member of a union alleged that the union was unlawfully deducting money from union members' paychecks and then paying these funds back to the federal contractors that were employing the members. The "false statements" involved the contractors representing to the United States that they were paying prevailing wages to their employees. 107 F.3d at 1016-17. The relator had alleged that he became aware of the fraud "through his status as a union member" and that he knew about it well before he obtained the documents which confirmed the fraud. *Id.* at 1021. The court held that the relator did not have "firsthand" knowledge and

thus was not an original source. The relator himself had not had the illegal sums withheld from his paychecks; he never participated in the negotiating, drafting, or the implementation of the "fraudulent agreement;" and he had not played any role in submitting false claims to the government. *Id.* The allegation that he had learned of the information due to his status as a member of the union was insufficient to support a finding that he learned of the information "first hand." *Id.*; compare with *Wang v. FMC Corp.*, 975 F.2d 1412, 1417 (9th Cir.1992) (holding that an engineer-relator who had been retained to study a problem had "direct" knowledge of the fraud because "he saw [it] with his own eyes" and his knowledge was "unmediated by anything but his own labor").

Here, Hansen obtained his knowledge of the alleged fraud second hand; he was not a percipient witness to any of the alleged facts upon which his allegations are based. First, he alleges that the use of "public interest value" to appraise the Property was fraudulent. He did not have any firsthand knowledge, however, of the how the Appraisal was prepared. Indeed, he did not even see a copy of the Appraisal until he made a California Public Records Act request in 1996. He attests merely that he made an inquiry into the Napa Salt Marshes transaction "and became aware that the appraisal methods being used for the subject salt ponds were routinely being used to effect inflated land values in government land transactions." This statement is insufficiently specific to support a finding that Hansen had direct knowledge of the valuation method used in

the Appraisal, just as the relator's statement that he learned of the fraud because of his status as a union member was insufficiently specific to support a finding of firsthand knowledge. *Alcan Electrical Engineering, Inc.,* 197 F.3d at 1021.

Second, Hansen alleges that defendants knew the Appraisal was false because the State had previously rejected the New Chicago Marsh appraisal on the ground that the public interest value method is misleading. Hansen admits, however, that he learned of the New Chicago Marsh appraisal — a transaction which he contends is critical to his allegation of fraud — not from any firsthand knowledge but rather from information and documents an official in the California Office of Real Estate and Design Services provided to him. See *United States ex rel. Barth v. Ridgedale Elec., Inc.,* 44 F.3d 699, 703 (8th Cir.1995) ("a person who obtains secondhand information from an individual who has direct knowledge of the alleged fraud does not himself possess direct knowledge and therefore is not an original source under the [FCA]"), cited with approval in *Devlin,* 84 F.3d at 362.

Third, Hansen alleges that State officials knew the Appraisal overvalued the Property. Again, he does not have firsthand knowledge of this allegation. Rather, he admits that he relies upon on a statement in the working papers of the Bureau of State Audits to support his allegation.

Part of the difficulty in analyzing the "direct" requirement in the context of this case is that Hansen appears to argue that he has "direct" knowledge of the

information upon which his allegations are based because he alone has publicly characterized the defendants' use of the public interest value method as fraudulent. His characterization of information of which he does not have direct knowledge, however, merely adds a legal name to that secondhand knowledge. See *Alcan Electrical Engineering, Inc.,* 197 F.3d at 1020 (holding that relator did not have "direct" knowledge because "his investigation merely added a legal name to describe the alleged circle of facts"). In other words, the "characterization" of the Appraisal as fraudulent is not independent "information" of which Hansen can have direct knowledge. See *A-1 Ambulance Service, Inc.,* 202 F.3d at 1245. To put it another way, the Hansen's allegation that the defendants' use of public interest value is "fraudulent" is not evidence of fraud. See Aflatooni, 163 F.3d at 526 (holding that the information relator acquired was not evidence of fraud and therefore he did not have direct knowledge of fraud).

The only "direct" or "firsthand" knowledge Hansen arguably possesses is his knowledge of the appraisal he commissioned in 1998. His commission of the 1998 appraisal, however, does not make him an "original source." In Devlin, for example, an employee of the county social services department ("SSD") told the relators that he and others in the SSD were submitting false claims to the federal government. The relators then conducted their own investigation by contacting SSD clients who told the relators that they did not receive the services for which the SSD had allegedly billed the

government. The Ninth Circuit concluded that the relators' personal efforts to verify the information by contacting SSD clients did not make them an original source because the verification did not add anything of significance to the information already obtained. The court noted that "it is virtually certain that federal investigators would have done precisely the same thing once the information provided by [the SSD employee] had been made public." *Devlin,* 84 F.3d at 362. Hansen's appraisal similarly does not add anything of significance to his earlier allegations. Any federal investigator (who actually thought there was fraud rather than a legitimate disagreement over the proper method of valuation) could have commissioned an independent appraisal of the Property, just as investigators could have interviewed the alleged clients in *Devlin.* Moreover, Hansen's appraisal is not, in any event, evidence of fraud. It is evidence only that the Property may have a different appraised value when one evaluates it under a method other than public interest value.

Hansen's contention that he is an "original source" because he was working with government officials as an unpaid consultant and thus a "close observer" of the sale misses the point. The issue is not whether he closely watched the transaction unfold, but rather whether he has firsthand knowledge of the facts upon which his allegations are based.

The evidence he has submitted does not support a finding that he has direct knowledge. For example, he submits declarations from three former members of the

Trustee Committee. None of these declarations creates a genuine dispute as to whether he has direct knowledge. Indeed, none of these declarations even supports a finding that Hansen worked as a consultant for the Trustee Committee. One of the declarants, Felix Smith, was not even on the Committee at the time it was considering and negotiating the sale. Another, Ruth Pratt, states only that Hansen "has become the most knowledgeable person I know regarding the appraisal and acquisition process for the Cargill Napa salt pond property." Such a statement is wholly insufficient to support a finding of direct knowledge. A third, Elizabeth Radke, attests that Hansen provided her with information useful to her analysis of the Cargill transaction, but she does not identify what information he provided her, other than the Appraisal itself--a document of which Hansen does not have any firsthand knowledge. None of the other declarations submitted by Hansen supports a finding that he has direct knowledge of the information upon which his allegations are based. Accordingly, Hansen is not an "original source" within the meaning of the FCA.

The Court's holding is consistent with the purpose of the FCA. One "purpose of the FCA is to encourage individuals with true 'knowledge' of alleged wrongdoing to come forward and provide such information to the Government." *Aflatooni,* 163 F.3d at 526. That purpose is not "served by allowing a relator to maintain a quit tam suit based on pure speculation or conjecture." *Id.* Yet, to allow Hansen's lawsuit to go forward would do just that.

He has no real evidence of any fraud; only his speculation (rejected by two independent state agencies) that defendants' use of the public interest value was fraudulent and that they had actual knowledge that it was fraudulent.

Moreover, as Hansen himself asserts, another purpose of the FCA is "to encourage insiders to come forward with such information where they would otherwise have little incentive to do so." *Biddle,* 161 F.3d at 538 (emphasis added); see also *id.* at 539 (quoting legislative history that states that the purpose of the FCA is to " 'reward those private individuals who take significant personal risks to bring such wrongdoing to light' ") (quoting S.Rep. No. 99-345, at 14 (1986), reprinted in 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. 5266, 5279). Hansen is not an insider with little incentive to come forward. He is the Executive Director of a non-profit watchdog organization whose express purpose is to uncover such alleged fraud. To hold that Hansen is an original source would mean that anyone--an insider or an outsider--who conducts an investigation and learns of alleged fraud from whatever sources may maintain a qui tam action. For example, an investigative reporter who uncovers fraud in connection with a story he is covering could be considered an original source even if he does not have any firsthand knowledge of the alleged fraud. Such a holding would render the statutory requirement that an original source have "direct" "firsthand" knowledge meaningless. While Hansen should be commended for his service to the public, he does not have direct knowledge of the alleged

fraud at issue here and thus is not an "original source."

D. Other Issues

In the alternative, Hansen argues that if there are any disputes of fact an evidentiary hearing must be held. The Court's conclusion that it does not have jurisdiction, however, is based upon the undisputed facts. First, the undisputed fact of what is alleged in Hansen's First Amended Complaint. Second, the undisputed fact of the publication and content of the stories in the news media. Third, the facts as to Hansen's direct knowledge of the alleged fraud as supported by Hansen's evidence. Since the Court concludes that Hansen's evidence, without considering any evidence submitted by defendants, does not support a finding of direct knowledge, the Court need not hold an evidentiary hearing to determine if Hansen is an original source.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons the Court finds that the allegations upon which Hansen's complaint are based were publicly disclosed in the news media and that Hansen is not an original source because he does not have "direct" knowledge of the information upon which his allegations are based. Accordingly, defendants' motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction is GRANTED. Each party shall bear its or his own costs.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES of America and State of California, *ex rel.* John Dale HANSEN, Appellants

v.

CARGILL, INC., et al., Appellees.

United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit.

January 22, 2002.

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NOT APPROPRIATE FOR PUBLICATION AND MAY NOT BE CITED TO OR BY THE COURTS OF THIS CIRCUIT EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY THE NINTH CIRCUIT RULE 36-3

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Before: HUG, D.W. NELSON and HAWKINS, Circuit Judges

Appellant ("Hansen") appeals the dismissal of his *qui tam* complaint against Appellees ("Cargill") for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We affirm.

The defendants moved to dismiss Hansen's complaint in district court pursuant to F.R.C.P. 12(b)(1) for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because the "public disclosure" bar of the False Claims Acdt ("FCA"), 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(a), had been triggered. The district court found that there had been public disclosure of allegations substantially similar to those in Hansen's complaint. The court then determined that Hansen did not qualify for the "original source" exception to the public disclosure bar because Hansen did not have "direct knowledge" of the alleged fraud. Because the public disclosure bar had been triggered and Hansen did not qualify for the original source exception, the district court dismissed Hansen's complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

We review dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the public disclosure bar in *qui tam* complaints *de novo*. *A-1 Ambulance Serv., Inc. v. California,* 202 F.3d 1238, 1242 (9th Cir.), *cert denied,* 529 U.S. 1099 (2000). The question of whether a particular disclosure triggers the jurisdictional bar of the FCA is a

mixed question of law and fact, reviewed *de novo*. *Id.* at 1243. The district court's findings of fact relevant to its determination of subject matter jurisdiction are reviewed for clear error. *United States v. Alcan Elec. & Eng'g, Inc.*, 197 F.3d 1014, 1017 (9th Cir. 1999).

We conclude that because prior disclosures in the news media were substantially similar to the allegations in Hansen's complaint the public disclosure bar was triggered. *United States ex rel. Lujan v. Hughes Aircraft Co.*, 162 F.3d 1027, 1032 (9th Cir. 1998). We also conclude that because Hansen did not have firsthand knowledge of the alleged fraud, obtained through is own labor unmediated by anything else, the district court's determination that Hansen was not an original source was correct. *Alcan*, 197 F.3d at 1020.

We also conclude that the district court did not err in denying an oral hearing or in not applying the standards for a summary judgment in deciding this jurisdictional motion. *See Thornhill Publishing Co. v. General Telephone & Electronics Corporation*, 594 F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979).

AFFIRMED.

UNITED STATES of America and State of California, *ex rel.* John Dale HANSEN, Appellants

v.

CARGILL, INC., et al., Appellees.

United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit.

April 23, 2002

ORDER

Before: HUG, D.W. NELSON, and HAWKINS, Circuit Judges

The panel has voted to deny the petition for panel rehearing. Judges Hug and Hawkins voted to deny the petition for rehearing en banc. Judge Nelson recommended denying the petition for rehearing en banc.

The full court has been advised of the petition for rehearing en banc and no judge has requested a vote on whether to rehear the matter en banc. Fed. R. App. P. 35.

The petition for panel rehearing and the petition fo rehearing en banc are DENIED.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
DEC 2 2002
CLERK

No. 02-508

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and STATE OF CALIFORNIA ex rel. JOHN DALE HANSEN,

Petitioners,

v.

CARGILL, INCORPORATED, LESLIE SALT CO., REAL ESTATE DYNAMICS, INC., and CRAIG D. HUNGERFORD,

Respondents.

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Ninth Circuit

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CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Respondent Cargill, Incorporated ("Cargill") has no parent corporation, and no publicly held company owns 10% or more of Cargill's stock.

Respondent Real Estate Dynamics, Inc., also has no parent corporation, and no publicly held company owns 10% or more of Real Estate Dynamics, Inc.'s stock.

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Although his petition tries to make it appear that more is at stake, Mr. Hansen has come before this Court seeking review of an unpublished circuit court decision that applied well-established case law to dismiss Hansen's case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Hansen's petition takes a scattershot approach, raising five questions for review but failing to elaborate on each point in a systematic or organized manner. In all of that verbiage, Hansen fails to identify any reason, such as a split in the Circuits, why this Court should grant certiorari in this case.

Mr. Hansen's petition, and indeed this entire case, are an extension of Mr. Hansen's political campaign against the State of California's decision to purchase certain land from Cargill for purposes of environmental preservation. (Excerpts of Record filed in the Ninth Circuit ("ER") 205-42, 523-35.) In his amended complaint filed on November 10, 1998, Hansen claimed that the purchase price the State paid to Cargill was based on an allegedly inflated appraisal (the "Appraisal") that Cargill had submitted to state and federal authorities. (ER 520-21.) Respondents, Craig Hungerford and his company, Real Estate Dynamics, Inc., were named as defendants because they prepared the Appraisal. (ER 521.)

Under both the federal and California False Claims Acts, a qui tam relator such as Hansen cannot bring a False Claims Act case based on matter which was publicly disclosed in certain designated forums before the relator filed his lawsuit, unless the relator is an "original source" of the allegations. *See* 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4); CAL. GOV'T CODE § 12652(d)(3). Both the District Court and the Ninth

Circuit therefore ruled correctly that Hansen failed to establish subject matter jurisdiction under these statutes.

As the District Court explained in some detail, Respondents presented overwhelming evidence that the subject matter of Hansen's complaint had been aired extensively in public media sources before Hansen filed this lawsuit. (Petition, at App.10 to App.14.) The District Court relied on the Ninth Circuit's clearly expressed rule that media reports need only be substantially similar to allegations in a qui tam complaint to bar jurisdiction over that complaint. *United States ex rel. Lujan v. Hughes Aircraft Co.*, 162 F.3d 1027, 1032 (9th Cir. 1998). Other Circuits uniformly hold that federal courts lack jurisdiction over a False Claims Act action if the action is based *in any part* on publicly disclosed allegations or transactions. *United States ex rel. Precision Co. v. Koch Indus.*, 971 F.2d 548, 553 (10th Cir. 1992); *United States ex rel. Jones v. Horizon Healthcare Corp.*, 160 F.3d 326, 332 (6th Cir. 1998); *United States ex rel. Fed. Recovery Servs. v. Crescent City E.M.S., Inc.*, 72 F.3d 447, 451 (5th Cir. 1995); *United States ex rel. Cooper v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield*, 19 F.3d 562, 567 (11th Cir. 1994); *United States ex rel. Kreindler & Kreindler v. United Techs. Corp.*, 985 F.2d 1148, 1158 (2d Cir. 1993).

The lower courts recognized that Hansen did not qualify for the exception to the public disclosure bar for someone who was an original source of the information on which the case is based. To qualify as an original source, Hansen had to show direct and independent knowledge of the information on which his complaint was based. 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(B); CAL. GOV'T CODE § 12652(d)(3)(B); *United States v. Alcan Elec. & Eng'g, Inc.*, 197 F.3d 1014, 1020 (9th Cir. 1999). To prove direct knowledge, Hansen

had to "show that he had firsthand knowledge of the alleged fraud, and that he obtained this knowledge through his own labor unmediated by anything else." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

Applying this law, the District Court specifically found that "Hansen obtained his knowledge of the alleged fraud second hand; he was not a percipient witness to any of the alleged facts upon which his allegations are based." (Petition, at App.24.) The District Court found that Hansen had direct knowledge only of a later appraisal *he* commissioned to support his lawsuit, but that appraisal was not evidence of the supposed fraudulent claim on which his complaint is based. (Petition, at App.26 to App.28.) Hansen therefore lacked direct knowledge of the pertinent facts alleged in his complaint because, for instance, he obtained a copy of the Appraisal itself only by filing a Public Records Act request with the State of California. (Petition, at App.24.)

Based on the application of settled law, the District Court dismissed Hansen's complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. (Petition, at App.1.) The Ninth Circuit affirmed in the unpublished decision which Hansen now asserts this Court should review. (Petition, at App.31.)

REASONS WHY CERTIORARI SHOULD BE DENIED

Certiorari Is Not Appropriate to Revisit Settled Law. Hansen asks this Court to overturn the settled law we summarize above in the Statement of the Case. (Petition, at 17 (Hansen wants the Supreme Court to "steer[] the district and circuit courts back on course").) None of the

criteria set forth in Rule 10, such as a circuit split, is present here.

Hansen's primary contention appears to be that the Ninth Circuit does not follow a rule Hansen himself invented, namely that "parasitism is the proper consideration for invocation of the public disclosure bar." (Petition, at 13 (emphasis omitted).) To support this point, Hansen cites approvingly to *United States ex rel. Springfield Terminal Ry. v. Quinn*, 14 F.3d 645, 649 (D.C. Cir. 1994). But *Springfield Terminal Railway* nowhere states the legal test that Hansen advances, although it does discuss avoidance of parasitic lawsuits as one policy consideration Congress has taken into account in amending the False Claims Act over the years. In any event, Hansen's argument does not posit a circuit split or other basis under Rule 10 for certiorari, because the Ninth Circuit has adopted as its own the *Springfield Terminal Railway* analysis. *United States ex rel. Found. Aiding the Elderly v. Horizon West, Inc.*, 265 F.3d 1011, 1015, *amended*, 275 F.3d 1189 (9th Cir. 2001). Thus, there is no uncertainty in the governing precedent for this Court to resolve.

Likewise, Hansen complains that the Ninth Circuit's analysis is inconsistent with its prior decision in *United States ex rel. Devlin v. State of California*, 84 F.3d 358, 362 (9th Cir. 1996). (Petition, at 8-9.) But Hansen is wrong. There, the relators learned from a county employee of alleged fraud by the county. The court held that the relators were not original sources, because they had "derived [the information] secondhand." *Id.* at 361. The Ninth Circuit noted that it had previously stated this rule in two prior decisions, *id.* at 360, and that its decision followed the law of three other circuits, *id.* at 362-63.

Hansen also contends that the Ninth Circuit's decision here contradicts *United States ex rel. Marcus v. Hess*, 317 U.S. 537 (1943). However, *Marcus*'s statutory analysis is based on an outdated version of the statute, which has been substantially amended since that case was decided. The D.C. Circuit's decision in *Springfield Terminal Railway*, with which Hansen apparently agrees, explains this history in some detail. 14 F.3d at 649-51 (the statute has ebbed and flowed over the years between liberal allowance of *qui tam* cases and more restrictive provisions). Here again, Hansen fails to identify any reason why this Court needs to examine *Springfield Terminal Railway*'s analysis, which the Ninth Circuit has already adopted.

Certiorari Is Not Appropriate for Hansen's "Public Watchdog" Argument. Hansen asserts that he should be considered an original source, because he calls himself a "public watchdog." He cites no authority for this position, which is refuted by the rule that a relator may qualify for original source status only by showing "that he had firsthand knowledge of the alleged fraud, and that he obtained this knowledge through his own labor unmediated by anything else." *E.g.*, *United States v. Alcan Elec. & Eng'g, Inc.*, 197 F.3d 1014, 1020 (9th Cir. 1999) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Hansen's proposal to change the entire fabric of original source law by permitting a self-invented and entirely undefined "public watchdog" to qualify is (1) advanced entirely without reference to the statutory language of the False Claims Act or any relevant case law, (2) was summarily rejected by the District Court and the Ninth Circuit, and (3) finds no support in the law of any Circuit. Thus, there is no basis under Rule 10 for Hansen

to ask this Court to consider his "public watchdog" argument.

This Court Just Recently Declined to Opine on the Constitutionality of Unpublished Court of Appeals Opinions. Searching for a hook to gain this Court's attention, Hansen contends that the Ninth Circuit violated the United States Constitution by issuing an unpublished opinion in his case. However, this Court declined to consider this issue just two months ago. *Symbol Technologies, Inc. v. Lemelson Med., Educ. & Res. Found.*, 277 F.3d 1361, 1366-68 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (rejecting constitutional challenge to unpublished opinions), *cert. denied*, 154 L.Ed. 2d 36 (Oct. 7, 2002).

The Federal Circuit in that case adopted the Ninth Circuit's earlier decision in *Hart v. Massanari*, 266 F.3d 1155 (9th Cir. 2001), an opinion the Federal Circuit called "comprehensive" and "scholarly." (The only other circuit opinion on this topic, which reached the opposite conclusion from *Symbol Technologies* and *Hart*, has been vacated by the Eighth Circuit, sitting en banc. *Anastasoff v. United States*, 223 F.3d 898, *vacated*, 235 F.3d 1054 (8th Cir. 2000).)

Given that this Court chose just two months ago to deny certiorari in the *Symbol Technologies* case, it would make little sense for the Court to use this unpublished decision as a vehicle for considering whether unpublished opinions are constitutional.

The Ninth Circuit's Order Striking Much of Hansen's Reply Brief Does Not Merit Certiorari. Hansen contends that the Ninth Circuit refused to consider his citation to *Marcus*, a 1943 decision of this Court.

Hansen's explication of the record is, to be frank, misleading.

Respondents moved to strike the bulk of Hansen's reply brief, and an inch-thick appendix of excerpts from the Congressional Record, because Hansen sought to utilize them to introduce a new argument about legislative history. The Ninth Circuit agreed and granted the motion. Respondents based their motion to strike on settled Ninth Circuit law, which provides that the Court of Appeals does not ordinarily consider arguments "not specifically and distinctly raised and argued in appellant's opening brief." *United States v. Garcia*, 149 F.3d 1008, 1010-11 (9th Cir. 1998); *see also Paciulan v. George*, 229 F.3d 1226, 1230 (9th Cir. 2000), *cert. denied*, 148 L. Ed. 673 (2001); *Heliotrope Gen., Inc. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 189 F.3d 971, 980 n.17 (9th Cir. 1999).

Hansen's implication that the Ninth Circuit zeroed in on his citation to *Marcus* as a reason for striking portions of Hansen's reply brief has no basis in fact. The reality is that Hansen cited the case just once in his 31-page reply brief, on page 15, in support of his lengthy new argument. The Ninth Circuit's decision to strike an entire argument Hansen asserted for the first time on reply was based on a rudimentary rule of appellate procedure, not on *Marcus* in particular. As noted above, *Marcus*'s interpretation of a long-repealed version of the False Claims Act does not support certiorari in this case.

The Non-jurisdictional Issues Raised by Hansen Were Not Decided Below and Are Not Appropriate for Certiorari. Hansen incorrectly states that the District Court and the Ninth Circuit somehow granted "legitimacy" to the appraisal methodology with which

Hansen disagrees. (*See* Petition, at 14.) The lower courts did not reach the merits of the appraisal methodology Hansen dislikes, because they lacked jurisdiction to do so. Likewise, Hansen jumps the gun by arguing about whether the Appraisal was a "false certification of compliance with applicable laws." (*Id.*) False certification is a merits issue that could only have been reached if the threshold subject matter jurisdiction issue had been decided in Hansen's favor, which, of course, it was not. Hansen's continued repetition of unsupported substantive allegations which have never been addressed by any court is not pertinent to this Court's standards for granting *certiorari* as set forth in Rule 10.

CONCLUSION

The petition for certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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